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New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Annuymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suiteentie, ted by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for this good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Train sa," New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Free Homestends.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1861 contains a history of Congressional action on Free Homesteads.

MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or advise w friends to consent to any concession or compromiwhich looks like buying the privilege of taking posses sion of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should vegard any concession in the face of menace at the destruction of the Government uself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a Level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call Convention to remove any griccances complained of or to give new guaranties for the permanence of rested rights, it is not mine to oppose. [ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Inauguration first; adjustment ofterword.
[SALMON P. CHASE.

I one it to myself, I one it to truth, I one it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power-no earthly power-shall compet me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continen of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we re proach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizen of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions ; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them.
[HENRY CLAY.

The Texas Convention has resolved to anti-it popular vote on the 23d of February. They were doubtless ashamed to call upon the people to vote on such a question on the 22d, the birthday of Washing-

The Postal bill introduced into the United States House of Representatives by Mr. Colfax of Indiana passed yesterday, by a vote of 131 to 26. It provides that whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the Post-Office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, or the contents of the mails preserved inviolate till delivered to the proper address, on any postroute, by reason of any insurrection or resistance to the laws of the United States, the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route, or any part thereof. and at any Post-Office thereon, till the same can be safely restored. This is a step in the right direction; and if the bill passes the Senate. and is not vetoed by Mr. Buchanan, will assist in bringing the rebel States to a realizing sense of what Secession means. At all events, it will put a stop to the circulation of incendiary and treasonable documents at the expense of the United States.

The wives and children of the soldiers at Fort Samter arrived here yesterday in the steamship Marion, and are now at Fort Hamilton. There are twenty women and seventeen children, and we understand that their necessities are such that the patriotic people of this city, upon whom they have peculiar claims, should hasten to provide for them. They represent that the garrison, which now consists of 75 soldiers and 30 laborers, is in excellent health, not a single man being upon the sick list, and every man of them is enthusiastically attached to their commander. The men are busily engaged in mounting the heavy columbiads on the ramparts, and preparing for a vigorous defense. They were supplied with fresh provisions from Charleston for the first time on the day these people came away, No reënforcements had been received when the Marion left, and the captain of that vessel thinks that great difficulty would be experienced in entering the harbor and communicating with the fort. The garrison is represented to have salt provisions and camp rations sufficient for a long siege. The preparations of the South Carolinians for attacking Mojor Anderson are being pushed forward with vigor on all sides, and there was every indication that the ons aught would not be much longer delayed. It is clear that if the Government expect to hold Sumter, it must be reënforced forthwith, for no matter how gallantly the little garrison may defend it, there are Limits to their power of endurance.

THE VIRGINIA BLECTION.

While we do not consider the recent election Virginia as decisive against Secession, or as dienting the determination of her people to remain fathful to the Union in all contingencies, we still regard it as an eminently hopeful and encouraging sign of the times. The political character of the Virginians bas always been tagher than that of the population of South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States. The distinguishing characteristics of the people of the latter region in public affairs, have been levity. frivelity, possion, and a wild and reckless spirit speculation, as has been clearly shown in the past by their proncuess to crude and impracticable theories of government, to nullifiation, to fillibusterism, to the reopening of the African slave-trade and the childish visions of conquest and of a splendid and stable empire, based on a harbarons and immoral system of society. Their statesmen, or rather those who pass among them for Matesmen, are chiefly of the class which Napoleon was wont contemptoously to designate as idealogists; that is, drenmers and sentimentalists, who have wrapped themselves up n a mirrow set of notions to which they vainly endeavor to make circumstances conform. The dominant idea which fills the winds of these extreme Southern leaders is that of the divinity of Slavery, which they regard as the only solid basis of society, and cherish with an insane fanaticism that has no pavallel in the history of period of Spanish devotion to the Inquisition and he Church of Rome.

The Virginians are a very different, and a far superior race. Compared to the population of the States south of them, they are remarkable for steadiness, coolness, judgment, and good sense in political affairs. No State, no community in the world of equal population, has ever produced, in the same period, so many really eminent publie men-as witness, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Henry, Marshall, and Clay-the last of whom was a Virginian bern, though the greater part of his life was spent in Kentucky. Though Slavery is firmly maintained in Virginia, her people have never stultified themselves by exalting it into a divine institution, or by establishing it as the corner-stone of their society. On the contrary, the conviction is widely spread among them that the institution is an evil, to be got rid of at some time or other. To the Union Virginia has never shown the

least disloyalty, though no State has been more calous of Federal encroachment on State rights. Her people are too shrewd, too sound of judgment, and too well versed in political knowledge, to overlook or disregard the immense advantages which they derive from their association with the populous and wealthy States of the North. From those States for some time past they have been draining capital and a supply of skillful and energetic free labor at a rate which, if continued a few years longer in a naturally accellerating ratio, premises to raise Virginia to that foremost rank in the Confederacy to which her unrivaled advantages of situation, soil, climate, and productions justly entitle her. Her coal fields are the most extensive in the world, and her coal of the best and purest quality. Her iron deposits are inexhaustible, and many of them are in the immediate vicinity of extensive coal fields. She has, besides, copper, lead, and gypsum in abundance. In water-power she surpasses even New England. There is hardly a section of five miles square between the Falls of Kanawha and the North Carolina line that has not waterfall enough for working the most extensive machinery. Nothing, however, can fully develop these vast advantages but Northern capital and Northern free labor. To a considerable extent these are already at work in the process of regeneration. More than a million acres of land have been purchased and settled by Northern emigrants large scale have been established by them in Western Virginia, and in Eastern Virginia -yster business, and to the raising of vegetables, vast quantities of which already find their way to the markets of this city from the vicinity of Norfolk.

To all these improvements the separation of Virginia from the Union would put a sudden and final stop. The capital and the labor of the North would no more trust themselves in the midst of the convulsions inseparable from Secession and from the total surrender of the State to the barbarism and insecurity of Slavery, than they now do in Mexico or Central America. The raising of negroes for sale at the South would be the only resource left to Virginia, and that would soon fail under the operation of the African slave-trade. It is absurd to suppose that South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States would continue to pay Virginia a thousand dellars apiece for negroes, when they could be obtained in any quantity from Africa for a hundred dollars apiece. And with a frontier of 400 miles on the Free States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, it equally absurd to suppose that slaves could e prevented from escaping by thousands every year, never to be reclaimed. That these and a multitude of other weighty considerations have already had their effect in Virginia is evident from the vote at the late election. That they will not in any event be wholly disregarded by her people is equally certain.

RISKY RECEURTS.

Doughfaces in petticoats and pantaloons; women who tell us that the negroes are the happiest creatures in the world; men who assure s that emancipation would result in ruin; sentigentalists who are cure that all slaveholders are like Isaac and Jacob, and that slaveholding is the prettiest bucolic thing in the world; Dr. Adamses taking South-side views through a bit of rose-colored glass, and seeing only pastoral Sambos, digging where they please, and pleasing to dig very little; Biblical people, who are perfeetly convinced that Slavery is of Divine ordination-all these will be pleased to learn, not merely that Sambo is at work in the trenches of Charleston, but that he is to be employed in shooting "the d-d Yan-"kees," and is as merry as a (professional) Black Minstrel, at the prospect of killing a few · abumlishnists," The correspondent of The Baltimore American tells us how the blacks of South Carolina are spading and horing and digging, and at the same time grinning and gigaling and singing at Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island. We shall have, shortly, many astute reflections from some of our Northern philosophers and theologians, upon the love, devotion, attachment, and gratitude of these sable soldiers; and perhaps something special and spicy anent these African antics from the American Tract Society. May we too venture upon a few remarks?

even anomatous description. Imagine a convict working upon his own gallows, or spinning the him to his last sleep; imagine a wartyr compelled to split the wood and to kindle the fire that is to roast him; imagine the engineer charging his petard with the full knowledge that by it he is to be boisted; imagine the man who is to be robbed loading the revolver of the man who is to rob him; and then imagine all these doomed creatures, as they apply themselves to the fatal labor. suddenly struck with its extreme drollery, and so bursting into laughter or song. We would not say a word to dampen the festivities of the fortifications; but there are one or two suggestions which it may be generous in us to make even to our enemies. In the first place, then, we assume that the

pegro-slave is a dangerous creature. By the aws of South Carolina, he cannot be taught to read or write; he cannot be away from his domieile after a certain hour in the evening; he cannot meet with his fellows except under certain rigid restrictions. Watched, shackled, locked up. treated as carefully as if he were a package of guapowder, the slave in South Carolina is regarded very much as we regard leopards and tigers in this city. Such at least is the feeling and such is the fear indithe world, except, perhaps, in the most bigoted eated by the Statute Book of that State. We did not enact these cantious restrictions, these minute and jenious regulations, these petty provises. But there is no sensible man who will not admit that the foundation of them all is fear. It is because the black slave is dangerous that he is shut up at night; it is because he is capable of plotting that conspiratory meetings are guarded against by law; and it is because he is thought to be capable of revolt that he is so hampered and handcuffed. If it be otherwise-if the planter be not fearful, if the slave be not dangerous, it is but little to ask why South Carolina has resorted to logislation, fanciful at least, if not cruel? But this question alone will not suffice. If South Carolina has so complete and touching a confidence in the fidelity of her blacks, that she can put arms into their bands, and suffer them to study the art of war in a practical school of which her best military men are the teachers, by what inconceivable power of impudence does she pretend that the success of the Republican party has rendered insurrection imminent? She will not trust herself to the control of the Federal Government in the hands of the Republicans, because she fears that Republican rule will indirectly stimulate servile revolt; and yet she makes soldiers of the very creatures she pretends to fear, takes them into her camps and her castles, and furnishes them with the munitions of war. Was there ever such inconsistency? And does it not prove that rebellion was a conclusion foregone and a crime resolved upon, no matter what might be the upshot of the election?

For our own part, we are willing, upon the authority of South Carolina herself, to admit that, in thus making soldiers of her serfs, she is doing a very impredent thing. The black man is imitative. No matter in what work of the war he may be employed, it will be impossible for him to avoid the acquisition of some smattering of military knowledge. He will learn the advantages of a ditch and of a breastwork; he will comprehend in time the mystery of handling large guns; and he will grow familiar with muskets and rifles and bayonets. It will not do to presume upon his stupidity. A black sutler who has seen a camp, although he has never been drilled, is infinitely more dangerous than another who has seen nothing of service. To be sure, the mere campservant's learning may be little, but it willenot be less disastrous; for, in a certain sort of warfare, his very blunders may win battles. The highest within the last four years. Manufactories on a genius is not required to constitute a common soldier; one general with some ability will make tolerable use of a hundred dunces; for if it were not so, there would be no war. a rebel chieftain, black or white, with a following of insurgents, who have learned the secret of rebellion at Moultrie; who have been trained to stand fire, to return it, to work artillery, and above all, to obey, without question, the word of command. Such a company, however small, might carry dismay and desolation through whole districts. As it marched its resources would increase. Every plantation captured would afford recruits and provisions, and possibly guns and powder. The same spirit of imitation which makes the negro grin from ear to ear as he plays at soldier and piles up parapets, would lead him into rebellion whenever the example was afforded. But he would be indeed more to be dreaded than the most thoroughly drilled soldier, when once he had tasted of blood and had escaped from the routine of his old life. The exasperated negro suddenly awakening to a sense of his power and breaking away from all control, might rival in the atrocity of his frantic crimes the violations of woman and the tortures of man which make terrible the history of the East Indian wars. God forbid that we should be called upon to record such deeds of last and cruelty as those which shame and smear the modern annals of the British Empire! It is but a poor consolation to know that those who provoke will be those who suffer. The philanthropist shrinks from all human agony, however recklessly it may have been incurred; and the time may come when those who have been speered at as sickly sentimentalists will be called upon, and will not be the last to pity and to succor.

THE RIGHT WAY. A good rule to apply to the proposals to enter anew upon some "signal and lamentable failure" for an adjustment of the Slavery question is the rule of contraries. The things, for the most part, demanded by the proposed Compromises, on behalf of the South, are precisely the things that ought not to be granted at all; while the little that, it is pretended, is given in return is already unequivocally secured to us by the Federal Constitution. The propositions of the Border State Committee, it is reported, will be taken into consideration by the Peace Conference now in session at Washington. It is these which were adorted at the meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where the petition so large in numbers and so doubtful in reputation originated a few days ago. And they ought certainly to be satisfactory to the South, and save that end of the Union if anything will. If we apply to them the rule of contraries, we should got at a compromise which we think the fourteen Republican States, whose votes are required to amend the Constitution, would heartily as-

The jollity of these dusky engineers, if we con- provider that Congress shall have no power to sider it carefully, must be of a strange and legislate in regard to slaves anywhere where it ary, carriages and atf. now has exclusive jurisdiction, without the consent of the States which had made the cession to rope that is to choke his soul out; imagine a the United States of such places. The reverse suicide filtering the landanum that is to send of this is now actually the case, Congress having the exclusive right of jurisdiction in all such places. If the United States is to continue to be a government, and not a ceremony, it is not only manifestly proper that it should hold on to that right of jurisdiction, but rather than part with it, or submit to any dictation from the South as to its exercise, the better way might be to use its power at once, and put the question beyond further cavil by abolishing Slavery in all

those places. The second article proposes the line of 36° 30° as the dividing line in the Territories in regard to Slavery, being essentially the same as that of the Crittenden Compromise. On this point, eighteen States out of thirty-three had their say only three months ago, and they reversed the purport of this article, and declared that Congress shall pass laws to probibit Slavery in any Territory of the United States where there is the least danger of its being established. We don't think any of them have changed their minds on that subject, or are likely to do so. The Convention at Washington had better take into serious consideration where the Fourteen are which give the least indication of reversing

their decision. Acticle 3 is as absurd as it is unnecessary. It proposes that the laws shall be made effectual for the suppression of the African slave-trade. The Constitution does already all that it can on that point, by prohibiting the traffic, and a Constitutional proviso that the Constitution shall be obeyed would be a ludicrous blunder, were it not intended as an arrant cheat, intended to cozen fools into the belief that there was some give to so much take in this game of Compromising.

The next article prohibits Congress from interfering with the domestic slave-trade. On the question whether Congress had this right of interference, there was, twenty years and more ago, a memorable struggle; and the fruits of a battle for Freedom should never be lost. This right of suppressing the inter-State traffic may be of immense consequence in the event of the creation of two Confederacies, with some Slave States still remaining in the Northern United States. It is, at any rate, one of the powers whereby the Federal Government has the power to eripple Slavery, and it should never part with it. Rather let us say, if there is any doubt on the subject, that Congress shall have the power, and secure it by an amendment to the Constitotion.

The next article denies to Congress the right to meddle with Slavery in the States. It has never been pretended by anybody, except John Quincy Adams, that Congress has any such right, and he assumed only that it might be exercised in case of a servile insurrection. That certainly is a right it ought not to part with, unless we. at the same time, smend the Constitutional provision which makes it the duty of the Federal Government to suppress domestic violence, by excepting any attempt on the part of the slaves to recever their freedom by force. According to the Democratic doctrine of the right of the majority to rule, the condition of white and black ought this moment to be reversed in the Empire of South Carolina. The President elect, we are quite sure, would nevertheless recognize it as his duty to go to the aid of any of the citizens of that State who should demand it, in case of a servile insurrection. But, should the slaves in the mean time get possession of the arms and forts now in the hands of their masters, they might prove a very formidable foe, with whom it would be wiser to treat than to fight. Here is a case of by no means impossible occurrence where it is of the tast importance that the right in question should remain where it is.

The sixth and last article, like that in relation the foreign slave-trade, means nothing. proposes that no territory shall be acquired without the consent of three-fourths of the Senate. It would be as easy to say, and would mean just as much and just as little to say, that territory shall be acquired by treaty. In either case it would require but very small ingenuity to escape such a provision.

Such are the amendments provided for by the Border-State Committee. Two of them mean nothing, and the rest will have no chance with the people of the North unless they are exactly reversed. We trust the New-York delegation will clearly set before the Conference the certain result of any such Compromise.

THE CARRIAGE SWINDLE.

The Legislature of 1860 gave the members of the Common Council of this city a salary of \$1,200 each for the year, with the express stipulation that such salary was "to be in lieu of and to include all expenses and charges for carriage hire and other expenses as such members." If the tax-payers ever entertained he idea that this proviso was obeyed or meant to be obeyed, let them be enlightened. These worthy Aldermen and Councilmen have used and pjoyed their carriages at the public expense just as freely as though there had never been an atempt at restriction. One of the innumerable heads of accounts in the Controller's Department reveals the fact that the members of the two Boards spent nearly \$11,000 for carriages in 1860, exclusive of all Japanese, Prince of Wales, Fourth of July, and other public occasions. Of course, the words "carriage hire" do not appear; but under the convenient term of "City 'Contingencies" there was last year nearly \$100,000 expended: and among the items were the following amounts charged to Committees of the Common Council:

- 1	the Commission Commission		
	Alms Hence Departm 1, \$310 M Ordinances Aris and Science 2, \$5, 30 Pebros Aris and Science 3, \$5, 30 Pebros Aris and Science 4, \$5, 30 Pebros Clear in Stream 4, \$5, 50 Pebros Corton arguebact 4, \$5, 57 Pebros Frience 6, 57 Corpuls 1, Supplies Finance 6, 57 Corpuls 1, Supplies Finance 7, \$6, 57 Pebros Finance 7, \$6, 57 Pebros Finance 1, \$6, 57 P	400 400 400 400 410 240 241 407 241 519	The second secon
	and the state of the same	3.11	ä

Nearly all of this sum-probably every dollar of it-has gone for earringe hire. And this does not include the clerks and officers of the Common Council, their bills going in under "supplies " to public effices." Adding this \$11,000 to the \$50,000 salary, and the pickings from the Japanese ball and other sources, and we reckon that on an equal distribution each member of the Common Council ought to have received about \$3,500 for his year's work; but as a number of them were not in the Ring, we may conclude that a way before the raging current. The first article of these proposed amendments | those who were thus fortunate got about \$5,600 |

This convenient clock of " contingen, "ies" grows breader every year, and covers an enorm. "as number of bills which will not bear the light. In spite of the charter prevision that no money s. wall be expended except upon previous specific appropriation, the Controller allows and pays these contingent" bills as naturally as though they were not black with corruption. A few years 200 \$10,000 or \$20,000 as "County Contingencies" satisfied the Budget; but new we have a corruption fund in every department of the government. Here is the estimate for Contingencies for 1861.

.\$60,000 Law.....

The annual tax bills will soon be sent to the Legislature, where we hope sound and severe judgment will be passed upon them, After the chameful Japanese robbery, one might suppose the Aldermen and Councilmen would for a time at least modify their rapacity: yet they have undertaken not only to continue their \$1,200 salary, but have made most liberal allowances under the various 'conlingent" heads for the benefit of themselves and their friends. This trick of charging thousands of dollars to Committees is perfectly transparent. About half these Commitees have no real existence-some of them have not held a meeting or had a paper referred to them for years; yet the public are asked to believe that they have had so much hard work ringes to the amount of thousands of dollars. But since they manage, by book or by crook, to get these pickings every year, their salaries should first be refused; that would save \$50,000 in a lump. After that, let there be a searching scrutiny into the abuse of "contingencies," and an unsparing application of the knife to our \$11,000,000 tax bill.

REMEMBER 1830 :

The signs of the times are full of danger; danger not of disunion, but of surrender; danger not from Southern rashness, but from Northern cowardice. The real hazard of this crisis is not of civil war, but of the nationalization of Slavery. The only organization to avert this present shame and future ruin, is the Republican party, and that party totters, as some of its chosen leaders blench and tremble. Triumphant by the quiet verdict of the people, it is apparently about to betray its trust at the demand of its foes. The cities, whence the humbling mandate proceeds, cast their vote for Slavery, and were defeated. They now clamor for surrender, and because the voice of the basy farmers throughout the country is unheard, the clamor may be able to nullify the ballot. If so, this precious providential moment will pass away, and an opportunity such as Heaven but seldom gives, will be lost,

In 1820, the Slave Power demanded a reversal of the old policy of Freedom, an abandonment of the ordinance of '87, the monument of the territorial policy of our earliest statesmen in the nobler days of the Republic. After a brief, fierce struggle, to maintain the national idea of Freedom, the Free States, betrayed by a few false friends, succumbed to the close phalanx of the Slave Power. They yielded, they admitted Missouri with Slav-ery, they guaranteed so far as Congress can, the line. What a harvest forty years has ripened from the fatal seed of surrender in 1820! What an immense aggravation of the National Evil, what an expansion of the area and consolidation of the power of Slavery! The Slave Power was a clamorous mendicant in 1820; it is an imperious armed Dictator to day.

The lamentable error of 1820 could only retard the certain march of fate. But it did repress for a generation, the indestructible witness for Breedom and justice, made constitutional by God in the hearts of men. Forty years of ebullition, agitation, discussion, organization, and the bruised and buried germ has broken the hard earth again. Why should we repeat the error, vainly fighting against destiny !

Cannot men, though their experience is brief and their associations are with transient things, yet see from history, and from the handwriting in their own bosoms, that the love of Freedom must rend away the poor wisps of compromise? If surrender now should give the upper hand to Slavery again, and keep Freedom under ban, protesting, agitating, for a few years more, until new party of Liberty shall achieve the mastery now to be flung away by timid hearts and venal ones in the hour of victory, where will be the gain! The conflict will be incalculably intensified, the wrong and suffering, as well as the demoralization consequent on Slavery, bearing deadly fruit meanwhile.

Our children will be born to a heritage of conflict, fear, and peril instead of permanent peace and enduring growth. Now, firmness and moderation only are needed, with Freedom for our guiding principle in order to save everything that should be saved. Possibly an undivided, certainly a united, powerful glorious and free confederacy will be ours and our children's for centuries to come. Into it in the course of years, the seceding States, if such there shall be, redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled, will again successively return and be joined with us in an nonorable, equal, indestructible fraternity, to be torn from us no more. To this end nothing is decessary but Courage and Fidelity. But Courage and Fidelity are by no means so abundant is they should be in such a crisis as the present.

OUR EPOCH-WHAT SHALL BE ITS HISTORY?

This crisis through which the nation is passing is calculated at least to settle the question whether the power of rule is developed in the chosen leaders of the Republican party.

There never was an historic epoch of more pregnant import than this. And the doubt is whether we are to sneak through it like kicked puppies, or march through it like men. In the lite of every nation there comes a time when its existence trembles in the balance. Then it is that the presence or absence of ruling minds determines the question of its fate. But never in such emergencies is a nation saved by the fears of the timid, by the Kebleness of goaty counselors. All such occasions are the Spring freshets of national life. If the ruler of the hour be master of the situation, he makes the swell, ing flood mitdeter to his purposes, carrying ham in triumph over shoals and rapids which were otherwise impassable. If he be timid and alarmed, he is submerged by the rising waters, or swept

What the country wants now at the belin is by water.

each, while the outsiders hardly saw \$2,000, sal- Men. Hen who can ries to a comprehension of the period in which we live, -who, discarding and despising the selfish calculations and demands of trade, the shuffling expedients of trafficking politiciaus, and the alarm of philosophic speculaters, will dare to confront the dangers of the hour, and create a history for themselves and for the country.

Have we such Men? This is the painful questtion which so many nok, and the answer to which is so often shanned. We had a great, and 1.2 verful, and compact party, on the election of Nov mber 6. But where are we now? And where are our leaders? The chosen chief of the Republicans' is said to stand firm. But alas' his aids and his lieutenants waver and open their lines in the face of a desperate enemy.

Shall there, then, be no honorable and inspiring history to wate of the great rebellian of 1861 ? Or shall it be recorded hereafter that the Republican party, holding in the hollow of its hand the noblest cause, and the noblest future, succumbed for the want of leaders of men who knew how to rule-and so was borne into

"Will Try Tringens tell as how lors it is since that journal unisted upon the nomination of a comprossize candidate for Presented at the candidate not obnoxious to Border Save State -- a candidate not a Resultations, soing through columns of figures to temonstrate that a Republican could not be elected?"

[Alberty Evening Journal.

THE TRIBUNE never proposed to nominate any man for President who would not prove himself a Republican by taking his stand on the Republican platform, and never proposed to renounce one of the vital principles of the Republican to do for the public as to justify the use of car. party. It is true we had a choice in respect of candidates. We warmly sustained Judge Bates, because we believed him to be be both sound in doctrine and available. The correctness of our judgment has since been admitted not only by the President elect, who has called Judge Bates to a seat in his Cabinet, but also by The Evening Journal. Since his elevation to power, that paper has honored him with its praises, although te has neither proposed to nullify the election and submit the Government to the control of Democrats and traitors, nor to extend Slavery, and force it upon an unwilling people.

This clearly states the utter antagonism of opinion now existing between The Journal and all sincere Republicans. That paper is perfectly ready to consent to the Extension of Slavery in order to accomplish what it calls saving the Union. Republicans, however, declare now and always, that if the Union can only be saved on such conditions, it may go. They say with HENRY CLAY, "that no earthly power can induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it has not before existed." The Journal, on the other hand, is for the Crittenden Compremise, which forces Slavery on an unwilling people, a proposition to whose atrocity no larguage has the power to do justice.

How long is is since Tun Taurun ridiculed Republican jo-als that objected to "less ming the standard" of their party? [Albany Evening Journal

We do not remember that we ever indulged in ridicule so unseemly. Nor until The Evening Journal led the way, was there a single newspa-per claiming to be Republican that proposed to surrender to Slavery more than ever the Breckspread of Slavery on national soil below a given inridge platform demanded, and to force the accursed institution upon the people of any Territory, willing or unwilling. In truth, this is not lowering the glorious Republican standard; it is striking it, and hoisting in its stead the black flag of Slavery and Oppression. This The Journat has done by putting itself forward as the advocate of the so-called Crittenden Compromise. one of the most atrocious schemes that this era of mingled treason and cowardice has brought

"While, however, treason and conspiracy stalk forth threat-ening and undermining the Constitution, statesmen chaffer about platforms," [Albany Evening Journal.

Platforms are simply statements of principl Those who have renounced principles will alone speer at them. The platform of the Republican party is a solemn declaration against the extenn of Slavery by the Federal Government. It is, perhaps, not surprising that a journal which proposes not only to extend Slavery, but to ex tend it by force, and against the will of the people on whom it is imposed, should regard such a declaration with contempt.

We have said, and now repeat, that the duty of a patriot har-centres with the principles of Republicanism.
[Albany Evering Journal.

Why then abandon those principles, and degrade and demoralize the country by fastening upon it the shameful Crittenden Compromise? If patriotism and Republicanism are synonymous, why undermine the former by assailing the latter?

The Charleston papers of Monday publish the correspondence relating to Fort Sumter, which has passed between Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens and Col. Havne, the President of the United States, and the Senators of the seceding States. We copy elsewhere the most important; of these letters.

The steamer Auglo-Saxon, from Liverpool Jana, 4, and Londonderry 25, arrived at Portland last night with three days later intelligence. The news is unimportant.

Mr. Conway, the new member for Katsas, i native of Charleston, S. C., and is now only about 3) years of age. He resided in Charleston until he was about 14, when the death of his father caused the removal of the family to Paltimore. He served his time at the printing business,, and while engaged as a journeyman printer, originated the organization of the National Typograp ical Union. He subsequently atudied law, and practiced several years. He went to Kansas in October , 1854, and was elected to the Council of the first Tere morial Legislature from the Fort Riley district, but resigned when he found that the elections had been contro alled by people from Missouri, instead of residents of K ansas. He took an active part in the organization of the Free-State party, and was elected as Chief J astice of the Supreme Court under the Popeka Constitution. While at Leavenworth in April, 856, he was seized by a mob and driven from the Territo cy. He was chosen President of the Leavenworth, Constitutional Convention in 1856, and elected Rep resentative to Congress in November, 1859, under Wyandette Constitution, with which the State bas l'ast been admitted to the Union.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC MARKET.-At 6 o'clock last vening a fire broke out in the large room over Clinton Market, at the foot of Spring street, causing damage to the amount of \$200. The fire originated in an apartment occupied by the person who keeps the market in repair, but from what cause is unknown. A quentity of ment in the market on the first floor was damaged